

The Times-Dispatch

PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY AT
THE
TIMES-DISPATCH BUILDING.

BUSINESS OFFICE, NO. 910 EAST MAIN
STREET.

Entered January 27, 1903, at
Richmond, Va., as second class
matter, under act of Congress
of March 3, 1879.

Washington Bureau: No. 501 Fourteenth
Street, Northwest, corner Pennsylvania
Avenue.

Manchester Bureau: Carter's Drug Store,
No. 1102 Hull Street.

Petersburg Headquarters: W. A. Perkins,
44 North Sycamore Street.

The DAILY TIMES-DISPATCH is sold
at 2 cents a copy.

The SUNDAY TIMES-DISPATCH is
sold at 5 cents a copy.

The DAILY TIMES-DISPATCH, includ-
ing Sunday in Richmond and Manchester
and Petersburg, by carrier, 12 cents per
week or 50 cents per month.

THE TIMES-DISPATCH, Richmond, Va.

BY MAIL.	One	Six	Three	One
	Year.	Mo.	Mo.	Mo.
Daily, with Sun.,	\$5.00	\$2.50	\$1.25	50c
Daily, without Sun.,	2.00	1.50	.75	35c
Sun. edition only,	2.00	1.00	.50	25c
Weekly (Wed.)	1.00	.50	.25	—

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TUESDAY, JULY 4.

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shore or country, have The Times-
Dispatch follow you.

City subscribers should notify the
Circulation Department (Phone 38)
before leaving the city.

If you write, please give city ad-
dress as well as out-of-town address.

An Unfair Complaint.

The Petersburg Index-Appeal in dis-
cussing the primary election plan, says
that there is another objection, which
seems to it, to be even more serious in its
character than the assessment character.

That objection," it goes on to say, "is the
apparent necessity of a preliminary speak-
ing canvass of the State by the candi-
dates, which is not only costly in
money—far more costly than the assess-
ments—but is costly in time and physi-
cally exhausting. A gentleman of long
experience in such matters told us re-
cently that he was a small part of the actu-
al cost of the senatorial and gubernatorial
nominations would not get out of the
campaign at an expense of a cent
less than \$10,000 each. That is simply
appalling. Two years' salaries expended
for the nomination, which, of course, in-
cludes the assessments levied this year,
the latter being a small part of the actu-
al cost. Then the preliminary contests for
the nomination inevitably promote fac-
tional discord and strife, and in the
course of time will inflict many wounds,
whose scars will never be removed. All
the dirty linen of the party will be wash-
ed in public, and many charges made,
as have been in the present campaign,
that are utterly without foundation in
truth, but which will be quoted with
authority by the opposition, and too of-
ten accepted as true even by Democrats."

That view of the question has been pre-
sented more than once, but we cannot
understand why it should be raised
again the primary plan especially. Sup-
pose we had decided this year to nomi-
nate candidates as usual by convention,
would not the candidates for the nomi-
nation for Governor have made a canvass
of the State just as they are now do-
ing? Four years ago did not Mr. Mon-
tague and Mr. Swanson stump the State
for the nomination and did they not have
a spirited contest and did they not do
precisely what Swanson, Willard and
Mann are doing this year?

Again, as to the senatorial contest. Sup-
pose it has been decided to nominate a
candidate by the General Assembly would
not Senator Martin and Governor Mon-
tague have made a canvass of the State
just as they are now making it? Would
they not have gone before the people and
urged their respective claims and can-
vassed in a great degree as they are now
canvassing?

We have no doubt of it. Moreover we
are fully persuaded that it is well for
such a canvass to be made. The candi-
dates ought to go before the people and
show themselves and speak for them-
selves and let the people judge between
them.

As for the party itself it will not hurt
it, and if there are disagreeable and hurt-
ful truths, they will come out by and
by primary or no primary. It were better
that they be aired in a primary within
the party to the end that they be cleared
up and removed before the party meets
its antagonists in the open field of a
general campaign and election. For our
part we think that publicity promotes
pure politics and good government.

The Government's "Enterprise."

In a recent article on government own-
ership of railroads, we remarked that if
the government should undertake to op-
erate the railroads it would probably do
no more than run the trains, whereas
the railroad companies themselves did
a great deal in developing the country
through which their lines pass. The ar-
ticle is reproduced in part by the Can-
den (N. J.) Courier, with the comment
that The Times-Dispatch probably had
forgotten for the moment that the gov-
ernment owns and operates and devel-
ops a postal establishment, and would no
doubt prosecute the work of development
if it should go into the transportation
of freight and passengers by owning and
operating railroads. "True," adds our
contemporary, "the government is not
seeking to make the postoffice utility a
revenue producer, but it could readily do
so if that was its policy, and there is
no reason to believe that if the gov-
ernment should address itself to provid-
ing the people with a parcel post and postal
savings banks, it would be doing the

best for republican government and to
promote general happiness."

It is true that the government has in a
sense developed the postal business in
response to a popular demand, but a
private citizen, and not the government,
originated the postal system, and the
railways themselves have provided the
means of development. It is through
their enterprise that fast trains are run
to carry the mails, each railroad vying
with its competitor to furnish the best
service. Nobody believes that the rail-
road industry of the United States would
have grown and developed as it has done
if the work had been left to the gov-
ernment rather than individual enter-
prise.

But that is not the point in the article
from which our New Jersey contempo-
rary quotes. We spoke particularly of
the work that the railroad corporations
have done beyond that of building and
operating railroads. In addition to this
they have played an important part in
developing the country through which
their lines pass. They have helped to
make good roads; they have advertised
in all parts of the world the advantages
of the country penetrated by their lines,
and have thus succeeded in bringing into
their territory many desirable settlers.
They have helped to develop farming
lands. They have helped to build up
factories and to promote trade. It is
not contended that they have done this
for the sake of philanthropy. They have
done it because in helping to develop the
country they have made more business
for themselves. That is the incentive
of all enterprise, and as the government
lacks that incentive, it is never enter-
prising.

The time may come when it will be
judicious for the government to own and
operate the railroads; but not until the
country has been thoroughly developed,
and even then such operations will not
be desirable in a republican form of gov-
ernment, where the people do the voting,
where politics plays a part in all govern-
ment operations, where every employee
of the government is a political office-
holder.

The Trusts and the Sherman Law

The United States statute, known as
the Sherman anti-trust law, was enacted
by Congress in response to a popular
demand, we might say a populist demand,
and it is doubtful if many of those who
voted for it in Congress expected it to
be enforced. The author of it certainly
did not. While the law upon its face
appears to be stringent enough, the com-
mercial and manufacturing combinations
and trusts have heretofore found am-
ple loop holes to enable them to evade
and set at naught that statute. That the
loop holes were placed there purposely,
and in short that the Sherman law was
made for buncombe and not to curb or
control the methods of the bad trusts,
many believe.

But be that as it may, the fact re-
mains that the spirit and the letter of
the law have been violated with impu-
nity by great combinations every day in
the year since its enactment, and no trust
has been brought to book with sufficient
energy and vigor to insure conviction and
punishment.

Now, however, a Federal Judge and a
Federal grand jury propose to see if
the Sherman law is worth the paper it
is written upon. A grand jury in the
United States Court in Chicago, the home
and headquarters of the much talked of
beef trust, after several months of in-
vestigation has found indictments under
the Sherman act, against the principal
packing houses of the West, and also
against the individual owners and op-
erators. On Saturday, last, seventeen in-
dividual indictments against the Armour,
the Swifts, the Cudahys and their part-
ners in business and as many more
against the firms were reported, and
the defendants in each case were cited
to appear in court and answer, five thou-
sand dollar bonds being required of each
to insure their attendance.

The indictments seem to be strong and
carefully prepared documents, and there
every reason to believe the jury, the
court and the prosecuting attorney are
in earnest, and propose to give the Sher-
man law a fair test and see if it is pos-
sible to convict and punish men who are
charged, and have so long been charged
with carrying on business in restraint
of trade, and to the detriment of the
public. There seems to be no trouble in
getting all the testimony needed to in-
dict under the Sherman act, and if that
is not a force there ought to be no trou-
ble in correcting the abuses that it is
alleged the beef and other trusts are
responsible for. The Sherman law, as
well as the meat packers is on trial.

The Chinese Boycott Off.

The information has been cabled from
China that the boycott against American
manufacturers has been declared off, and
that the exporters of cotton and
"all other kinds of goods can resume busi-
ness in the Celestial kingdom. The pre-
sumption is that this action has been
taken by the Chinese because of their
confidence in Mr. Roosevelt's promise
that the improper enforcement of the
Chinese immigration laws shall be dis-
continued in this country. It is a shame
that such a promise was necessary, but
it brings out the fact that the Chinese
are a reasonable people and they and
their government are willing to do the
fair thing, but are not willing to be im-
posed upon and badly treated without
using the means at their command to
protect themselves and their friends and
countrymen.

The Chinese are doubtless as anxious
to buy our goods as we are to sell them,
but they consider the decent
treatment of their people who come to
this country of more importance, and a
thing more to be desired than the luxury
of the use of American cotton goods,
American household goods and American
made farming utensils. Hence the boy-
cott.

Now that, acting upon their confidence
in the implied promise of our Chief Ex-
ecutive to give them a square deal, they
have called the boycott off, this great
country can well afford to go a long
step further. Congress should so amend
the Chinese exclusion act as to make it

come nearer to meeting the views of the
intelligent and patriotic element in China,
or at least so as to make it impossible
for hectoring port, and custom house
officials to abuse the law as it stands,
and at the same time to abuse and in-
sult respectable and high-toned citizens
of the Yellow Kingdom.

The Mutiny at Odessa.

Beast by indomitable enemies without
and torn by relentless revolutionaries
within, the lot of Russia is of surpassing
pathos. To give the smug explanation
that corruption breeds disorder and in-
capacitates insures overthrow, is but poor
consolation to the distraught Czar or be-
wilder and terrified officials.

What can be said of comfort for the
Russian people except that the sooner
the crisis comes the better? It would
seem that the loss of two navies, the
destruction of thousands of soldiers, and
the certainty of a humiliating peace
would be enough to overwhelm any na-
tion, and so it would, were the people al-
lowed to learn and able to appreciate such
facts.

The Russian bureaucracy, however, re-
fused upon the strength that resulted from
the inertia and hopeless stupidity of the
people, and therefore feared no uprising
from the ignorant and brutalized masses.
This hope, is now vanishing.

The deadliest foes of all—those that are
within man's own household have been at
work—and the outbreak in St. Petersburg,
Lodz and Warsaw, show that the work-
ingman is beginning to stir restlessly and
obviously. But workingmen's riots only
mean target practice for the soldiers so
long as the army remains ready to do
the Czar's bidding, and until the
meeting at Odessa, apparently no breach
had been made in the ranks of the army
or navy.

Now the effects of the work by the
revolutionaries is becoming evident. It
is known that less than forty per cent.
of the officeholders in civil or military
life in Russia are members of the Ortho-
dox Church. The other sixty per cent. are
Protestant Finns, Catholic Poles and
Germans and Jews, who have all seen
their religions, their language and their
nationality crushed out by the brutal
weight of Russia's rulers.

From such sources are recruited the
men who in all ranks and walks of life—
official, military and business—are carry-
ing on the program that means "death
to despotism." The meeting at Odessa was
the handwriting on the wall. The revolt
of the troops will be the final destruction
of a doomed dynasty.

Mr. W. J. Bryan has been having much
to say of late on the platform and in the
columns of the Commoner concerning the
control of railroads and their freight
rates. His latest proposition is that "the
States should control the lines within their
boundaries, while the Federal govern-
ment should dominate the great trunk
lines engaged in interstate commerce."

It seems plain that this double action
method would not be a great while in
bringing the State and Federal courts
into a clash, and we would have to go
all over the old States' rights and cen-
tralized power discussion again. If there
is ever government control of railroads
or of freight rates, that control should
be by the national government solely, or
by the State governments solely. A mixed
or joint control would be troublesome, to
say the least of it.

The moral revolution in Philadelphia
seems to be going to the very bottom of
things. Israel W. Durham, the boss of
the grafters and robbers, although sus-
tained and upheld by no less a person
than Mr. Pennypacker, the Governor of
the State of Pennsylvania, has found it
impossible to stand out against the popu-
lar outburst of indignation that his nefar-
ious conduct aroused, and on Saturday
his resignation of a State office was
tendered and promptly accepted. This
is probably the last we shall hear of
Durham. The more of his kind that
shall be retired to the quiet shades of
life the better for the country.

Mr. Hyde mournfully remarks that he
will soon have to go to work for a
living. What has he been working the
Equitable for all this time?

When patriotic duty and a big increase
of salary meet in the ring, patriotic duty
has to hunt grass. This will occur nine
times out of ten.

There is no reason under the sun why
there should not be just as much happi-
ness in store for the July bride as for
the June variety.

"If the Devil should Come to New
York," New York Evening Telegram,
Hadj't heard he had been out of town
this summer.

A Texas criminal has been sentenced to
100 years in the penitentiary. This is a
case in which a good behavior discount
is no good.

The bird of freedom will flap its wings
and smile in the United States to-day.
It will shriek and mourn over in Po-
land.

Messrs. Bowen and Wallace will not be
found whooping up the Taft presidential
boom in 1908. This is not news, but it is
a fact.

There is a growing suspicion that the
conferring of degrees is regarded as
a profitable way of advertising colleges.
When Tokio is silent look out for a
fight. Tokio has been very quiet for
a week past.

YOU CAN'T AFFORD

To experiment with your health. If
you're sick, get a bottle of Hostetter's
Stomach Bitters at once and let it make
you strong and robust again. It has
been doing this for over 60 years.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS

will restore the appetite, strengthen the
stomach and relieve Headache, Bloating,
Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Constipation,
Heartburn, Female Disorders and Mala-
ria. Don't fail to try it.

INDEPENDENCE DAY

Thy spirit Independence, let me share,
Lord of the lion heart and eagle eye;
Thy footsteps follow with my bosom bare,
Nor heed the storms that howl along the sky.
—Smollett.

Brief Items From Everywhere.

Hoof in Horse's Mouth.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, PA., July 3.—A
valuable race horse belonging to Coun-
sellman L. D. Ritter, was found in its stall
with one of its hind hoofs in its mouth.
The shoe was caught so firmly in the
flesh of the lower lip that a veterinary
surgeon had to work some time with the
aid of ropes to pull the leg forward far
enough to permit the hoof's removal.

Mormons After Land.

SALT LAKE, UTAH, July 3.—Gentiles
who desire to get good homes on the
Utah Indian reservation, to be opened
next September, will be offered special
inducements to take part in the draw-
ing of non-Mormon land, formed for the
purpose of defeating a Mormon Church
scheme to seize all the desirable sites in
the reservation.

Decrease in Grain Shipments.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 3.—In a
statement made from reports to the De-
partment of Commerce and Labor relat-
ing to the movements of grain at the
prominent Atlantic ports during the
month of May, it is shown that there
have been appreciable gains, contrasted
with the same month of last year. The
same statement shows, however, a de-
cided decline from any of the preceding
months of the present year.

Travel Records Broken.

NEW YORK, July 3.—All travel records
of New York city, both local and foreign,
are to be broken in 1906. Never before
have the railroads and steamship com-
panies been so overwhelmed with pas-
senger business and never before has
there been such a wholesale moving from
city to country and seashore as has taken
place within the last thirty days. Since
early in June all departments of the big
transportation companies have been over-
worked and there are no signs of a fall-
ing off. The rush began earlier than usual
and present indications are that it will
continue much later in the season than
ever before.

Miss Smalley Stenographer.

NEW YORK, July 3.—Miss Ida Smalley,
daughter of George W. Smalley, the au-
thor and correspondent of the London
Times, and granddaughter by adoption of
Wendell Phillips, the abolitionist, has
taken the position as official stenographer
in the office of the Collector of Internal
Revenue.

Charles W. Anderson, leader of the New
York Republican organization of negroes
and himself a negro, took charge of the
office as collector, by appointment of
President Roosevelt, last week. Miss
Smalley's work will be under his direc-
tion.

Rome Liberals Beaten.

ROME, July 3.—The municipal elections
held yesterday after a week's ac-
tively campaigning. The Liberals were much
divided and the clericals and the moder-
ates made a firm union, the result being
the defeat of the Liberals.

Much interest was shown, as the cler-
icals, for the first time since 1870, went
generally to the polls, taking part in the
election.

Interest in Janney Suit.

BALTIMORE, MD., July 3.—Society is
talking about the suit of Mrs. Hattie Jan-
ney.

CAUGHT ON THE TELEPHONE WIRES

Under the double-column caption, "The
Pool and the Telephone Slow to Part,"
the Chicago Inter-Ocean has been pub-
lishing a series of stories illustrative of
the truth of the chosen headline. Here
is the latest story.

Perhaps the most interesting telephone
narrative is the woman who does not
stop to find out whether she is talking
to the right party. The story is of tele-
phony vouchers for this occurrence in
her connection. She was on a three
party line, which served also a gentleman
apparently of sporting propensities. On
several occasions, when talking down her
receiver, she had heard words that
shecked. Complain to the office did not
seem to effect a remedy. So she took
matters in her own hands, and learning
the number of the telephone of the off-
ensive party—she believed—called him up
one evening, with this result:

The Fair Complainant—Hello,
Masculine Voice—Yes. What is it?
The Fair Complainant—The lady
who has one of the telephones on this
line.

Masculine Voice (in some concern)—
What can I do for you?
The Fair Complainant—I wish to say
that you have been using language on
this line that no decent gentleman would
allow to fall from his lips—

Masculine Voice—Why?
The Fair Complainant—Do not inter-
rupt me. If you have no respect for
yourself, at least have respect for other
people. The other evening you out in
while I was talking with a friend of mine
with your oath. I wish to say that if
you do not cease this I shall complain
about you.

Masculine Voice—You say I was swear-
ing?
The Fair Complainant—You know you
swore horribly.

Masculine Voice—I must beg to differ
with you, madam, whoever you are. I
never uttered an oath in my life.

The Fair Complainant (sarcastically)—I
suppose you deny that you talk from
Dark Green 5478?

Masculine Voice—I certainly do deny it.
My number is Dark Green 490.

The Fair Complainant—Whom am I
talking to?
Masculine Voice—The Rev. Z. K. Good-
rich.

Of course, had she asked the last ques-
tion first, she would not have felt humili-
ated. Furthermore, she was an attend-
ant of the Blank Baptist Church.

Naughty Boy.

Mother—Don't you dare use such lan-
guage. I'm ashamed of you.
The Boy—Why, ma. Kipling uses it
and he's a poet.
Mother—He does? Then don't you ever
play with him no more!—Philadelphia
Press.

In Early Rome.

Romulus was founding Rome,
"This is to be the birthplace of a great
city," he said, "but I'd like to see anybody try to
work a 60-year franchise on me."
Whereupon he was elected consul and
dictator and dictated a message urgently in-
viting a Glasgow expert to come and
install a street-car system for him—
Tribune.

Irish Battleship.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., July 3.—Soon
after the Brazilian cruiser Benjamin Con-
stant anchored off Calver Hall Street
a big, jovial son of Erin, attracted by the
crowd watching the ship from the wharf,
inquired concerning the nationality of the
vessel. A bystander jokingly informed
him it was an Irish battleship. The
Irishman began to cheer so lustily that
he lost his balance, tumbled into the
water and was nearly drowned.

Miss La Follette Honored.

MADISON, July 3.—A charming daugh-
ter of America has been chosen Daugh-
ter of the Regiment by the Boer and
British soldiers now appearing in the
Boer War spectacle at one of the New
York resorts. The young woman is Miss
Zola La Follette, daughter of the Gov-
ernor of Wisconsin.

Negro Killed Three.

AMERICUS, GA., July 3.—Three ne-
groes are dead and four other probably
fatally injured as the result of a whole-
sale shooting by a negro named Hicks,
near Leslie, ten miles east of Americus.
Hicks and his wife had been separated.

Slaughtered Prize Calf.

WILKESBARRE, July 3.—P. D. Kelly,
a butcher, of Beaver Meadow, recently
acquired a calf of fine breed, valued at
\$1,000. He took some friends to see it and
found it missing from its pen. He hurried
to his hired man, who was working at
the slaughter house, and inquired if the
heifer had escaped.

"Not this calf," said the butcher.
"There's the heifer."

He had found the calf in the slaugh-
ter house, and, not knowing its value,
thought it had been sent there to be
killed.

Left Million in Letter.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., July 3.—Whether
or not a letter written by a man to his
wife, and written with the realization
that sudden death might soon be his,
is a valid will is what is to be determined
before a surrogate in New York next
Thursday. The case is an attempt made
by the family of Frederick A. La Roche,
wealthy automobilist and yacht owner,
to break a will written by him in a letter
to his wife three days previous to enter-
ing an automobile race in July two years
ago, in which he feared he might meet
with a serious accident.

By the terms of the letter or will, La
Roche, who died in March of this year,
bequeathed to his wife all his cash, se-
curities and other property, to the value
of probably a million dollars.

THIS DAY IN HISTORY

July 4th.

1450—Lord Say and Sele beheaded by
order of Jack Cade, at Chepside, London.

1482—Battle of Laja (War of Granada),
between the Spaniards, under Ferdi-
nand, the Catholic, and the Moors, un-
der Boabdil.

1610—Battle of Klonchino, between the
Russians, under Choniski, aided by
a contingent of 5,000 Swedes, under
James de la Gardie, and the Poles,
under Sigismund III. The Russians
were totally defeated.

1663—Charles II., of England, reviewed
his 4,000 guards, then the whole regu-
lar force of the kingdom, yet deemed
dangerous to liberty.

1744—Thirty-two wagons, variously de-
corated, loaded with the treasure
brought home by Anson, guarded by
his men, passed St. James's, in
London, to the Tower.

1780—British Admiral Geary captured
twelve French merchantmen from
Port-au-Prince.

1790—Action between the Swedish and
Russian fleets, in which the former,
under the King, Charles XII., were
defeated with great loss.

1793—Action off the capes of Virginia be-
tween the French privateer Citizen
Genet and two armed English vessels
with a convoy. The convoy was cap-
tured and the two vessels much dan-
aged. The Genet had thirty men, and
one of whom was wounded by the
enemy.

1855—Svartholm, a fort of great strength,
commanding the approach to Lovish,
on the Gulf of Finland, which had
been destroyed by its garrison, was
destroyed by the allies.

1864—Confederate forces were raiding
along the upper Potomac, having in-
vaded Maryland and attacked Mar-
tinsburg and Harper's Ferry. The
Thirtieth Congress adjourned.

1870—The bridge across the
Mississippi River at St. Louis was
opened and dedicated.

1898—Truce was established between the
American and Spanish armies in
Cuba.

1903—Completion of the Pacific cable.
President Roosevelt sent the first mes-
sage over to Governor Taft, of the
Philippines. The President sent an-
other message around the world, via
cable, time being twelve minutes.

1903—General Hernandez, "El Mocho,"
appointed Venezuelan minister to the
United States.